TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

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Advertising Rates.

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The Senate yesterday passed without a word of discussion two bills appropriating \$21,000,000 for coast defences.

Good! It is a beginning. Let the House follow the Senate's example. What the country wants is immediate action, not protracted debate ending in nil.

This, we say, is only a beginning. Other measures of self-defence demand equally prompt attention. Between forts, guns, and ships, \$75,000,000 might be voted by this Congress without passing the line that divides wise economy from extravagance.

Fifty Millions Not Too Much.

Fifty million dollars toward a new navy that is not too much for Congress to vote in a lump. We've got the money; we need the ships and the guns. Why, from 1866 to 1884, inclusive, the offi-

cial expenditures of the Navy Department aggregated \$401,758,876. That is what it has cost the country not to

have a navy. These four hundred million dollars have

gone to DAVY JONES'S locker. They cannot be recovered. They cannot be made to count toward the nation's safety and strength. If we have spent \$401,758,876 in getting rid

of our old navy, we certainly can afford to vote \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 for starting a new navy. The dollars now to be spent will count

They will be in honest hands. The country will have something to show for them. Liberality at the right moment is econom in the long run.

The Pope Sustaining Bismarck.

It is now plain that BISMARCK knew whereof he was speaking when he told the German Clericals in the Reichstag that they had no warrant from the Vatican for opposing his Army bill.

The letter addressed by the Pope's Secretary of State to the Nuncio at Munich expresses in unequivocal terms the wish that in the approaching elections Catholie voters should support candidates who favor the Chancellor's proposal for an addition to the army. This has been followed by a public declaration on the part of many influential members of the Catholic party that they will no longer follow the course in reference to the question of the national defence which was marked out for them by Dr. WINDTHORST. They are willing to fix the extra army budget for seven instead of three years in advance.

As some, of the Progressists also, and particularly candidates in scaport towns, have refused to back their leaders, RICHTEI and Vinchow, in opposing the septennate the chances now are that the Government will gain seats enough to insure the adoption of its military programme without that dislo cation of constitutional machinery which would be involved in its enforcement against the will of the Reichstag.

Has the Czar Interposed?

If the fear of war, by which Europe was profoundly agitated during the last week, now seems in some degree allayed, this is due to the report first published in the Pari Dibats and since confirmed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that declarations of a reassuring tenor have been made to the Czar by the German Kaiser. A request for definite information regarding Germany's intentions elicited the answer that Germany had no thought of attacking France. The reply was given in the double form of a letter from Emperor WILLIAM to the Czar, and of a despatch from Prince BISMAROK to M. DE GIERS, and the whole correspondence is said to have been shown to the French Ambassador at St Petersburg. The inference generally drawn is that the original inquiry was made at the instance of France and in her interest. On the face of things this incident recalls

the interposition of Russia under analogous circumstances twelve years ago. Germany was then upon the point of summoning the French republic to choose between partial disarmament or war, whereupon GORTCHA KOFF, yielding to the earnest entreaties of the English and French Ambassadors, induced ALEXANDER II. to play the peacemaker. It was last week believed that BISMARCK had again determined to formally demand that France should curtail her expenditure for military purposes, and an intimation of his purpose is said to have been given to the French Ambassador at Berlin. If, after all such a requirement is not officially pressed we shall have to assume that something has happened to change BISMARCK's intentions, and the only conceivable deus ex machina i the Czar.

But the feelings of the Russian autocrat may seem at first sight to have undergone a sudden revolution if he has addressed to Ger many one of those unpleasant questions which are understood to threaten a forcible intervention unless an acceptable answer is forthcoming. When BISMARCK made hi great speech in the Reichstag he obviously counted upon Russia's neutrality in the event of an immediate war with France. That was the implied consideration for his refusal to oppose Russia's designs upon Bulgaria, a refusal which involed the shipwreck of the plans formed at the Berlin Congress for the extension of Hapsburg power in the Balkan region. The Czar could have, however, no assurance that the promised price of his neutrality would be paid. The same pledge was given by BISMARCK to GORTCHAKOFF in 1870, but it was broken eight years later when Russia expected that Germany would prevent the Anglo-Austrian demonstration on behalf of Turkey.

If the Czar has really intervened to keep the peace upon the Rhine, it must be because a conviction that any compensation offered to nimself upon the Danube should be paid in advance. BISMARCK may mean to leave Russia complete liberty of action in southeastern Europe, but he can best prove his sincerity by allowing a Muscovite advance toward the Bosporus to precede instead of follow a new war with France. That s, at all events, a view of the indispensable

conditions of Russo-German cooperation which, in the light of experience, naturally be taken at St. Petersburg.

A Costly Pen.

It appears that Gen. VIELE has received from President CLEVELAND the pen with which he signed the Mexican Pension bill, and that the Mexican War Veteran Association, which had furnished this implement for the purpose, intends to preserve it as a memento of the scheme which it had been working at unsuccessfully for years.

The bill which this pen signed was no ordinary one. Before the President approved it, Secretary Manning sent to the House an estimate of what it would cost, Commissloner BLACK found that the probable number of surviving enlisted men of the classes described in the bill was 84,748, and the probable number of widows 13,826. These two combined make 48.574. The beneficiaries are to be paid \$8 a month, or \$96 a year, during their lives. It has been supposed that many might be receiving pensions already who would not be entitled to additional sums under this bill; but it appears evident from the figures that this estimate of nearly fifty thousand persons excludes disabled survivors and widows already provided for, since the Commissioner reports that the amount required for the first annual payment under this bill will be \$4,663,104; and he requests that this amount shall be appropriated forthwith. As a subordinate item, he will need in his office additional section chiefs clerks. record clerks, messengers, and so on, increas-

ing the pay roll by \$257,000. The war of 1812 ended in 1815. If we turn to the last annual report of the Pension Office, we find that in 1885, seventy years later, there was still the almost incredible number of 20,157 persons drawing pensions on account of that war, 17,212 as widows and 2,945 as survivors. Yet these numbers had dwindled very fast during the preceding years. Guided by this experience, we may be certain that, since fewer than forty years have elapsed since the close of the Mexican war, pensions in great numbers under the law just passed will continue to be paid for more than thirty years to come. Taking the payment already estimated for the first year. and allowing for steady diminution with the lapse of years, it is estimated that the amount payable in all will be \$74,344,000. Should it suit the fancy of the next Congress to raise the amount of the pension payable from \$8 to \$12 a month, as in the \$75,000,000 bill signed by the President last year, the total cost would be fifty per cent, more, Surely the pen that signed this bill with

these figures before it is worth preserving. The Mexican Pension bill was the entering wedge for pensioning Union veterans under like circumstances; for nobody will claim that the latter are not as worthy. Assuming that they also will in due time be pensioned for service, on reaching the age of 62, or if needy before arriving at that age, we reach important inferences. The Mexican soldiers. volunteer and regular, numbered about 100,000; the Union soldiers numbered millions, and the cost of pensioning them in like manner will presumably be as many times \$75,000,000 as they exceeded the Mexican veterans in number.

Truly this was a costly pen, and should be kept for the inspection of those who pay the prodigious tax burdens to which it has committed us, far into the twentieth century.

Mr. Cleveland Wants an Endorsement The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, who has been in Washington revisiting the glimpses of the moon, conveys to his realiers this remarkable piece of intelligence:

"JOHN F. ANDREW has been on here lately, and with ocrats at home this year. This information has wonder fully pleased Mr. CLEVELAND, who thinks that such a re sult in Massachusetts would be regarded as a first class endorsement of himself, and would probably do mor oward securing his resomination than almost anything hat could be obtained." Massachusetts elects a Governor every

blessed year. Mr. Andrew is a gentleman who attended the last National Convention of the Republican party as a delegate in good and regular standing. Then he mugwumped. so to speak, became a CLEVELAND Democrat. and with other "Democrats of like tendencies" attempted last November to carry the State for the Administration and elect himself Governor by a combine of Democratic and Mugwump votes.

The result of the experiment is noteworthy. Mr. Andrew was not elected, though, after desperate efforts to bring out the Mugwump vote, he succeeded in winning the suffrages of just 112,883 of his fellow citizens.

Three years before that, Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, polling the Democratic strength alone, without any Mugwump auxiliaries, received 150.228 votes for Governor.

This illustrates what we have said all long, namely, that the Mugwump vote in Massachusetts is a minus quantity, algebraically speaking. That is to say, the Mugwump vote reduces the strength of the candidate who receives its support. Here, for instance, are the two equations of 1883 and 1886:

Democrat+Mugwump=112,883. Therefore, as it is easy to see:

Mugwump = -37,345.

Under these conditions, we do not undertand how Mr. ANDREW and the "Democrats of like tendencies" can possibly have satisfied Mr. CLEVELAND that the chances of a Mugwump-Democratic victory in Massachusetts this year are good that; is, if the President possesses even a rudimentary knowledge of algebra. We advise Mr. CLEVELAND not to build too

high on the pleasing but delusive repreentations of Mr. John F. Andrew and other Massachusetts Mugwumps.

The Strike.

We would say to District Assembly 64 of the Knights of Labor, who have called upon the newspapers to do their utmost to bring about "a speedy settlement between the corporations and their employees," that ever ince the strike began THE SUN has done with the most scrupulous care and unexampled success, the one best thing that any out side friend could do to bring the struggle to the quickest and fairest settlement.

This is to report with unvarying fulness and fairness the true situation as it is at the close of each day. We have been careful not to exaggerate in the slightest degree the success of the companies in obtaining new workmen, and we have not distorted the advantages on the side of the strikers in order o hold up for them those delusive hopes of which they have been made the victims, by their own leaders mainly, in every memorable encounter with their employers during the past year.

Nothing is calculated to settle this strike so quickly as a faithful record of its progress; and nothing could do so much toward destroving the value of a settlement, both to employers and employed, as its being made under the influence of third parties.

Of all quack remedies for labor disorders,

the greatest is arbitration.

It is reported that an adventurous photographer took advantage of the presence of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mrs. CLEVELAND at church last

picture. The President is said to have been displeased, and certainly a church is not in-tended for a photograph gallery. Still, that's no reason why he should stay away from church. It isn't his face that makes the photographers bring their machines into the sanctuary. .

We find in the Washington Herald a report which it is impossible to consider without entire disbelief, and here it is:

"In a conversation with the President som said about Mr. PENDLETON'S violent greenback herosy of fifteen years ago. 'That don't matter now,' was the President's answer; 'the greenback question is not now in politics, so it can make no difference.' 'Then, too,' I said, 'the Cincinnati Enquirer is against him.' The President looked at me Steadily for a moment. Then I noticed the Cincinnati Enquirer? said he. 'It was the paper which gave the first publicity to that villatnous lie about me in 1884. I am glad to hear it is opposed to Prants-tox. It makes him very much stronger in my estima-tion.' I never saw more vehement bitterness exhibited in any one's countenance than was shown in the President's in this conversation.

We do not mean to express the opinion that Mr. CLEVELAND regards the Cincinnati Enquirer with kindly affection, but we are perfectly sure that he never made use of the profane and shocking expression attributed to him in the Washington Herald, While we do not understand that he is a professing Christian, or a member of any church, we cannot forget that he is the brought up to think of swearing as not only wicked, but revolting to every delicate sense of propriety and unbecoming to a gentleman.

Accordingly, we denounce this statement of the Washington Herald as calumnious and

THE SUN scored a remarkable success in 1884 by advocating the election of Bess, F. Butler, Esq., as Chief Magistrate.—Providence Journal.

THE SUN did pretty well, considering, in 1884. It went in to beat GROVER CLEVELAND because It believed that his election would damage the Democracy; and but for old Mr. Burchard it would have succeeded entirely. As it was, BURCHARD just squeezed CLEVELAND through by eleven hundred plurality in the Empire State. We never thought we were much beaten thereby. THE SUN is not quite infallible, but it is gen-

erally right in its political diagnosis, and its prognosis too.

Senator HISCOCK should not forget that he now bears the weight of new and serious responsibilities. The chosen lender of the Re publican party of New York must prove his faith by his works.

Judge VAN BRUNT's decision in the Arcade Railway case seems to clear away the difficulties in the path of that important enterprise The judgment is so comprehensive and so sound that we cannot see any ground for going further on which those who wish to prevent

It is to be hoped that the Areade Railway may now actually be built. All interests require it, and we are confident that, when completed, it will prove the greatest boon that enterprise and courage have ever conferred upon this metropolis. The Hon. J. M. GLOVER of Missouri is cred-

ited with the opinion that the Hon, D. B. HILI would be a great deal stronger as a candidate for the Presidency than the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. In this opinion Mr. GLOVER gives evidence of an observing mind and a leve judgment. It is announced with pride in the Philadelphia Times that two great works of art have

been secured for the forthcoming American

Exhibition in London; one, the plaster model

of the Philadelphia Public Buildings, and the other Rothermel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg. Both of these works are immense in area and similar in artistic morit. Which is to say that as an architectural botch and abortion the Public Buildings have no equal in our country.

in the ranks of gigantic daubs.

Perhaps the exhibition in London is designed o be an exhibition of America in an equivocal sense! If it be, then we can understand th selection of our biggest and worst building and

while the Battle of Gettysburg knows no rival

our biggest and most absurd painting. However, it is all right. The English will enjoy them anyhow, and they may both get lost.

We have not heard much lately about Governor Hill's making a visit to the White House. Yet the Governor might well desire to go to Washington to pay his respects to the lady of the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Beecher will finish his "Life of Christ."

And let us hope that he will refund to John members of their firm the money he swindled them out of when he deliberately broke his contract to finish the book years ago. But perhaps he will plead that he was then groaning and trembling on the ragged edge.

Political Effects of Social Causes. From the Cleveland Leader.

Social relations are affecting legislation in a great degree this winter. The wining and dining make favorable and unfavorable reports upon certain proposi-tions, and President Cleveland will have many a blow softened by the favors which he gives out at the White

His marriage will enable him to make as much politispeech which would be made against him will be with held because the Senator who might have made it has been invited more than once to the White House to din-ner, or the Senator's wife is acquainted with Mrs. Uleve land and has received favors from her.

Had Secretary Whitney not entertained so magnifi-cently last year he would have been attacked on the floors of Congress, and would have been severely censured. His country house and his dinners in the city made him many friends among the Republicans.

Two Champions of Civil Service Reform.

From the Baltimore American. The reason given for the announcement that the Hon. George [H. Pendleton is likely to succeed Mr. Manning as Secretary of the Treasury is that the President wishes to put in the Treasury a man who is in sympathy with him on the civil service law. Mr. Penfleton is the author of the law, and would be just man the President wants to aid him in carrying out his hobby. Mr. Pendleton has been called bac America by the President, and is now in this city. experience in the Senate, too, would greatly aid him. Resides, Mr. Cleveland thinks that he is to rely upon the civil service men for a renomination. He believes that each day the reform is growing stronger in the minds of the people in the country, and from observation he has learned that the howl and roar over the enforcemen of the law come from a few States only, and those States are generally solid—either for one party or the other.

Will the Inter-State Bill Really be Enforced! From the Tribune

Meeting Senator Wilson of Iowa I found that his mind was full of the Inter-State Commerce bill which the President had finally signed. "What I won der is whether the railroads will now accept the law in good faith," said the Senator, "and carry out its man-dates as far as they are concerned, or whether they will endeavor to evade it and nullify its provisions. It will be worse for them if they try to avoid the law and coninne to discriminate and give relates. There are no provisions by which they can be reached and punished

Our Youngest Congressman. From the Cleveland Lenker.

It is many years since a younger man was in Congress than at present. The Constitution provides that a member shall not be under 25. Representative High H. Price, elected from the Eighth Wisconsin dis-High II. Price, elected from the Laguerth of his trict to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, the late William T. Price, is but 28 years of age. but so remarkably Southful is he in appearance, if he were to put aside his Prince Albert coat and don one of a cutaway pattern, he would not look different from ome of the older pages employed on the floor. He is of redlum height, slender in build, the pale intellectual face being strongly illumined by a pair of dark eyes. His hair is jet black, just as was his father's before age be gan to steal on and silvery threads made their appear-ance. Young Price has already made his mark as a smart business man. Political honors he cares nothing for, if all that is said of him may be believed, and he merely consented to run for Congress to fill out the un-expired term of his father because of the general desire of the people of his district. He takes great interest in the Masonic fraternity, of which he became a member as soon as he reached manhood, and to nearly all the Sunday to train his camera upon them and get | higher grades of which he has been elevated

THE MANNING PINHERY BILL

The Difference Between the Senute and the WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The bill passed by the Senate some time ago for the protection of American vessels in Canadian waters has remained hitherto not neted upon, and the reaon is not difficult to find. The House Foreign Committee had already projected a measure of

its own on the same subject, still more strin-

gent, and the question has been which of the two to adopt. The Senate non-intercourse measure is in part a repetition of a section incorporated last summer into the Dingley shipping law although instead of being expressed in general terms, as in that law, the present provision singles out the British Dominions of North America by name as those against which it is directed. The present bill also is somewhat more verbose and detailed, and specifically applies to the goods brought into our ports of entry from Canada as well as to the vessels

bringing them.

But the House bill goes still further. It authorizes non-intercourse, in retaliation upon Canada, not only as to vessels and their cargoes, but as to railroad trains and the goods they bring. It is certain that the House measure is approved by the Treasury Department. since the bill which Secretary Manning has just drawn up, to embody the views of his elaborate communication to the House Foreign Committee, is directly on the lines of the Belmont bill. That is to say, it authorizes the President to prohibit by proclamation not only the entry of Canadian vessels and their cargoes, but the entry of "any locomotive, car, or

the entry of Canadian vessels and their cargoes, but the entry of "any locomotive, car, or other vehicle from the Dominion of Canada," It also provides that a Commissioner shall take testimony as to such damage from Canadian Injustice as has already occurred.

Whether the Senate or the House measure will finally be adopted romains to be seen. Mr. Gorman introduced into the Senate a resolution which proposed the exclusion of Canadian railway cars and engines, but the Senate preferred to pass the Edmunds bill, which did not mention railway transportation. The Senate bill specifically denies entry to "fresh fish or sait fish, or any other product of said Dominions," Whether anything would be done under either the Senate or the House bill, if enacted, must for the present be a matter of conjecture. It is highly probable, however, that the measure agreed upon will secure a proper degree of attention both at London and Ottawa. Last yoar, at the time that Congress was enacting its retailation measure, which originated in the Senate with Mr. Frye, the President was getting married, and to Canadian ears the breezes from the south seemed to bring less the invectives of Congress than the thinkle of wedding bells. During the summer the fisheries, in which the President seemed to the Canadians to be most interested, were those conducted by hinself in the Adirondacks, with worms for bait. Mr. Bayard also appeared to be mainly in trouble about the conduct of Mexico, although he was really carrying on a very spirited fishery controversy, which, with the decorum of precedent, was carefully concealed from the public until the meeting of Congress. When Congress reassembled the President's message contained not one line about the rotaliation measure passed for his use at the former session, or even an aliusion to the rotaliation measure passed for his use at the former session, or even an aliusion to the public until the meeting of Congress. When Congress reassembled the President's message contained not one line about the rotalia

Mrs. Cleveland Visits the Capitol,

From the Chicago News.

Mrs. Cleveland went to the Capitol to-day with the young ladies who are visiting her, escorted by Col. Wilson of the Engineer Corps, who acts as Grand Chamberlain at the White House, and looks like Commissioner Black. The President's bride wore a plum colored costume, trimmed with long fox fur, and a hat resembling those worn by the troop of Tyrolean singers who are travelling through the country. She looked very charming, as usual, and when her presence in the senate gallery was noticed the statesmen of the floo below straightened up and looked more disnified, all ex-cept Vest, who was sprawled out on two chairs, with his frock coat rumpled all out of shape and an untidy appearance generally. Beck punched him in the ribs, told him the President's wife was in the gallery, and advised

iim to brace up a little.

Vest replied that as long as Joe Blackburn and Butler were on the floor Mrs. Cleveland would have noleve for stairs tomer side. They sat in Ithe seat behind her for few moments and were seen joined by Ransom, who is quite a ladies' man also, and is famous for wearing very long ang flossy cuifa. When it became known about the Capitol that the President's wife was there the galleries of the Senate filled up rapidly, and as the party retired of the Senate hiled up rapidly, and as the party retired there was an ill mannerly rush after them. They went over to the House side and sat a few moments, listening to the wrangle over some private bills, while the hall and stairway were crowded with people waiting for Mrs. Cleveland to make her appearance so that they could catch a glimpse of her. Some of the ladies bowed re-spectfully and some of the men took off their hats. These recognitions she promptly acknowledged and secure recognitions she promptly acknowledged and seemed pleased because people were so interested to see her.

Good-Natured Mrs. Cleveland. From the Chicago News,

Mrs. Cleveland told a lady who called upon her this week that she took it as a very great compli ment that the public showed so much desire to see her and she gave them an opportunity as often as she coul without being indelicate. "I know it is not more than a curiosity to see the

President's wife," she said, "but it seems to give pleas ure, and I am always willing to put myself out a little to gratify those who are entitled to consideration. I don't, of course, want to make a show of myself, but I am ge ting used to being stared at."

Mrs. Cleveland says that when she has been shaking hands with people all the evening, as she does at her re ceptions, she never feels pain in her right arm, but a ways in her left. She has a muscular grasp that is a vays noticed and spoken of. She takes hold of a caller hand, not with the tips of her fingers, as some people do but with a full, firm palm, and gives it a hearty shake One would think that she would feel a serious lar one would think that she would reel a serious lamegless after greeting two or three thousand in that way, but she never does except in the left arm, and she says that Mrs. Fred Grant told her a few weeks ago that Gen Grant used to be affected in the same way. He alway feit a lameness and often a flumbness in his left arm, bu

Mrs. Mackay's Sapphire.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Mackay's latest acquisition in the line of exquisite gems is a sapphire of brilliant hue, not quite the largest of its kind extant, but, nevertheless, one of the most valuable. Its former possessor, a Russian prince, whom necessity drove to a separation with th em, looked ione and lovingly at it before consenting t let it go, but the \$150,000 which the bonanza king's wif-offered for the bit of stone shally overcame his relactance, and the gem is hers. Of this lady's matchless lewelry much has been already written, but the fame of diamonds, which she has also added to her store. It is more than two years since the first piece of this match less coral—whose color is the rarest and most delicat-shade of rose pink—came into ber hands, and it ha-taken her Paris jeweller all this time to complete the seas desired. There is only one other set in the world that will at all compare with it in beauty, and that is owner

Inaugurating a Chapter of the Sigma Ph From the Bethlehem Times.

Prom the Belchtehum Times.

On Friday evening a chapter of the Sjrma Phi Fraternity was instituted at Lehigh University, in accordance with a substituted at Lehigh University, in accordance with the substituted at Lehigh University, in accordance with the substituted at Lehigh University, in accordance with the substituted at Lehigh University, in a consisting of the Fraternity New York eiters at 5:40 yesterday afternoon on a special Lehigh Valle train consisting of the directors car and two passenger coaches, and drawn by engine It. 8, thousand No. 42:1 The visiting members of the fraternity included above eighty men prominent in all the walks of life, among them being extiny darrangif, extion Uniformational Joy Knox, Ellin Root, Richard Filmer, F. E. Riarkwell, Homas M. North, E. M. Jerome, Withemms Mynoisele, and E. P. North, of New York eity; S. 8, mould Semestralis, New York, Prof. J. Foster, Schmetzlady, R. 8, and R. D. Benedict, Brooklym; Henry M. K. Im. of Beschmann of accondment men from teneral Roothester, Sylvanes, Philadelphia, and Wilmanstoon, Mass.

At 8 or lock, in the exeming the vicing Figura Philadelphia and Wilmanstoon, Mass.

At 8 or lock, in the exeming the vicing Figura Philadelphia and will be substituted in the Roothester Sylvanes, and the number of the new chapter were indicated into the major of the Reson Philadelphia, and Richard and Resonant Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Phil

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of contemporaryhistory as Tue Weekly Sus. \$1 a year

The President's Reasons for Renewing the WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The rejection of James C. Matthews of Albany, N. Y., nominated to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, will be sent to the President tomorrow, the order having been given by the Senate to-day, which at the sameltime removed the injunction of secreey from the vote and ail the papers relating to the case. The papers comprise the formal resolution of the Senate rejecting the nomination, upon which the vote

stood 31 to 17, as follows (Democrats in italies): YRAS-Messrs. Millison, Blackburn, Bowen, Chace, Cole. Conger, Culiom, Dawes, Edmunds, Enotis, Evarts, Gorman, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalis, Jones of Nevada, McVillan, Mahons, Forgun, Palmer, Plumb, Pagh, Runson, Sanis bury, Sawyer, Sewell. Sherman, Spooner, Vance, Wil Wilson of lowa-31.

NAYS-MESSES, Beck, Blair, Brown, Oall, Cockrell, Oct. quilt, Parwell, Glison, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkane sas, McPherson, Mitchell of Oregon, Payne, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne-17.

Messrs. Berry, Butler, Camden, Gray, and Kenna, all Democrats, have announced that they would have voted in the negative had they been present and not paired, and Messrs. Manderson, Miller, Stanford, and Teller, all Republicans, have announced that they would

have voted in the affirmative.

The document prepared by Senator Ingalls adopted by the Senate to-day-26 to 18, and

adopted by the Senate to-day—26 to 18, and will be sent with the rejection to the President. The injunction of secreey was removed by a vote of 46 to 1 (Morgan).

The resolution recites the nomination of Matthews to be Recorder of Deeds, his rejection by the Senate, his subsequent appointment to the office, the duties of which he continued to discharge during the recess of Congress, and his second nomination on Dec. 21, 1886. It then quotes as follows from the President's message to the Senate of March 1, 1886, touching suspensions from and appointments to office:

Upon a refusal to confirm, I shall not assume the right

Upon a refusal to confirm. I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate. to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor ques-tion its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office that a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits.

respective duties within their well-defined times. The second nomination of Matthews, the resolution says, being apparently not in accord with those declarations, the President considered it of sufficient consequence to accompany its transmission to the Senate with the following statement in justification of his action: its transmission to the Senate with the following statement in justification of his action:

This nomination was submitted to the Senate at its last session, upon the retirement of the previous incumbent, who for a number of years had held the office to which it refers. In the last days of the session the Senate declined to confirm the monimation. Opposition to the appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office for which he was named was developed among the citizens of Columbia, ostensiolly upon the ground that the nominee was not a resident of the flustrict, and it is supposed that such opposition, to some extent at least, influenced the determination of the question of his confirmation.

Mr. Matthews has now been in occupancy of the office to which he was nominated for more than four months, and he has in the performance of the duties thereof won with such off of all those flaving business for transact with not office and those flaving business for transact with near the construction of the opposition to his spin divide has removed much of the opposition to his appointment which heretofore existed.

I have ventured, therefore, in view of the demonstrated fitness of this nominee, and with the understanding that the objections heretofore urged against his selection have to a great extent subsided, and confessing a desire to colperate in tendering to our colored fellow citizens just recognition and the utmost good faith, to again submit this nomination to the Senate for confirmation, at the same time disclaiming any "tention to question the previous action in the premises. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTE MASSION, Dec. 21, 1881.

As to the President's justification that he de-

As to the President's justification that he desires to tender just recognition and good faith toward our colored fellow cifizens, the resolu-

toward our colored fellow citizens, the resolution says:

Until suggested by the Fresident the Senate was not
aware that the question of "inst recognition or good
faith to our colored fellow citizens" was involved in our
question, and it has never before been ursed that a per
son's nomination for an office should be confirmed or rejected because he was black or because he was white.
This classification has been abolished by the suppression
of the rebellion and by the amendments of the 'onstitution, and is no longer properly to be recognized in dealing
with public affairs. The Senate, however, in view of the
message of the President, cannot forbeat to apprise himsince he has raised the race issue, that Frederick
Douglass was, it is understood, requested to resign the
office of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Colombia in
order that James C. Matthews might be appointed to the
place. Without doubt Frederick Douglass is the most
distinguished representative of the colored race, not in
would have been tendered to our colored fellow distinguished representative of the colored race on the
would have been tendered to our colored fellow
would have been tendered to our colored race on the
would have been tendered to our colored a nuknown
and obscure partisan who had never been agalave, and
herefore represented the enfranchised race only by the
accident of color.

Mr. Matthaws, the recognition intimutes was

Mr. Matthews, the resolution intimates, was rejected solely because he is a non-resident, and "his confirmation was opposed with substantial unanimity by the citizens of the District without regard to color, politics, or occupation."

Mr. George Hanls Down His Fing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fun-

damental principle upon which Mr. George bases his theory that "private property in land is unjust" is the dictum of Fichte that nothing can be property save what is "the product of human exertion." Some one in the last issue of Mr. George's organ asks him: Then how can cattle be property, since they cannot be "the product of numan exertion?" Mr. George answers: "Land is limited: cattle may be

multiplied indefinitely." Therefore cattle can be private property, but land cannot. In other words, the power of multiplication is substituted for Fichte's proposition; and Mr. George deserts his principle. But even accepting multiplication as giving title to

property in cattle, why should not addition give title to property in land? Multiplication is only a short method of addition, and addition is only a long way of multiplying. The owner of a garden patch who, by tilling, fre quent manuring, and constant attention, so increases the vital forces of the soil as to make it produce three erops of vegetables in one season, has increased and multiplied the land, as the cattle breeder by care in creases his stock. Land and cattle are different objects but the right to hold them is the same. Mr. George de scribes well, but he does not argue like Aristotle.

HENRY A. BRANN, D. D., Rector of St. Elizabeth's Church.

How Congressmen Ent.

From the Indianapolis Journal "Fetch me my usual dose," said William L. Scott, the millionaire Representative from the Eric, Pa., district, addressing a sable waiter in the House restau

Five minutes clapsed after the waiter disappeared down the hatchway, and he reappeared with a chains dish well filled with system. Under the dish was an al cohol lamp. Mr. Scott, talking to a swarm of members and callers generally, set about to cook his lunch, reliev ing the waiter who was attending him. He lighted the lamp, put in his seasoning, and sat watching the dish simmer. The steam poured up, the fumes filled the spacious dining room, and people's mouths watered as the savory dish reached a point of perfection. Mr. Scott is an epicurean, although a dyspeptic looking man, and it took but a few minutes for him to be able to pour out a unch which would tempt a Frenchman. Often he is seen duplicating this order, and he has the reputation of being the most thorough function fancier at the Capitol. He owns a large farm down on the Maryland coast, has a steam launch, and several times each summer takes a arty down the bay for shellfish, canvasback duck, and superintends the cooking on the launch or farm, and his guests say he spreads the best table of any man in the

reputation of being a good diner, and his guests always desire an invitation repeated to visit his place. They breakfast from 6 in the morning till 1 o'clock in the afternoon a special meal being prepared for each as he or she appears for it, and then there is an old fashioned

opper served late in the evening.

Most of the famous diners have disappeared from Con-gress, and nearly all of those who go down to the restanrants for lanch between 1 and 2 o'clock each afternoon during the session take soup or raw orsters and go back to work with little ceremony. Occasionally a Senator like Stanford of California, or Univer of Kichigan, or Cameron of Pennsylvania, gets a number of the states men together and "sets it up" to the crowd, and a table aded by a half dozen will sit for an hour or so, but

hastily and is away In the House there is very much less attention paid to those striber around than in the Senate. It is a rare thing to see a member "set up" the lanch to any one. For instance, itandall slips in any pours, down a place of oper a dozen on the half shell, and fe not before he is discovered except by the waiter and cachier. Helman onlines to lunch on a cup of hot ten and bread and cutter, while Beagain of Tenas can drop down a seat and online quicker than one can say Jack Robbison. The Western mon est fast, the Eastern men slow. The former eat more soup than the latter, who take costers raw generally, and often include a builte of heer.

The Devil Takes Care of his Own. From the Philadelphia Times. There is perhaps no bolder poker player in all

New York than the eloquent inside, and whether he holds four canning little aces or is going it fieldly on a hold tail thish his face is always radiant with a smile that. like Bret Harte's Chinamen, is chiefike and bland. By chance Ingersell met a half dozen fellows the other night —Nat Goodwin Andrew J. Dam, and John B. Schoeffel being of the number. It was the anniversary of Robert Burns's birth, and, with his usual logic, ingersoil insisted of draw. The result was that two of the Colonel's op-ponents have sworn off from poker for a year, and the others declare that they will never again play poker on

DECISION OF THE POLYGAMY CASE. The Supreme Court Reverses the Order and

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- A decision was ren dered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the polygamy case of Lorenzo Snow. petitioner, which comes up on an appeal from a decision of the Third Judicial Court of Utah. denying the prisoner's application for a writ of habeas corpus.

prisoner, after serving out the first term, filed a petition for a writ of habens corpus and discharge from prison on the ground that he could not be legally sentenced to three terms of imprisonment for one continuous offence. The Court denied his application, and he of imprisonment for one continuous offence. The Court denied his application, and he thereupon appealed.

This court holds that the offence of co-habitation in the sense of the statute is inherently a continuous offence, having duration, and not an offence consisting of an isolated act. There was therefore only a single offence committed prior to the time the indetunents were found. The division of the time during which the offence continued into periods is wholly arbitrary. On the same principle there might have been an indictment covering each of the thirty-flye months, with imprisonment for seventeen years and a half and lines amounting to \$10,500, or even an indictinent covering every week, with imprisonment to seventy overy week, with imprisonment to seventy overy week, with imprisonment for seventy four years and lines amounting to \$14,400, and so on ad infinitum for smaller periods of time. It is to prevent such an application of penal laws that the rule has obtained that a continuing offence of the character of the one in this case can be committed but once for the purpose of indictment or prosecution prior to the time the prosecution is instituted. This Court is therefore unanimously of opinion that the order and judgment of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Utah must be reversed and the case be remanded to that Court, with a direction to grain the writ of habeas corpus prayed for, and to take such proceedings thereon as may be in conformity with law and not inconsistent with the opinion of this Court. Opinion by Justice Butchforu.

Jas. A. Bradley, who founded the flourishing temperance town of Asbury Park, down on the sands of New Jersey, boards at a hotel in this city. One evening when he returned to the hotel, the clerk said: "Mr. Bradley, here is a present some one has sent you." The putage produced by the clerk contained two bottles of brandy. Mr. Bradley refused to take the bottles to his rooms, and requested the cierk to send them to one of the hospitals. His order was carried out the next day been sent to a lesser Mr. Bradley, a guest at the hotel been sent to a reservation of the temperance Mr. Bradley says the other Mr. Bradley was well pleased when what he believed was a theft turned out to have

been an act of philanthropy. Mayor Hewitt was able to walk across his oom yesterday for the first time in several weeks. His physician, Dr. Everett Herrick, found him much im proved in every way when he called in the afternoon But it will be some weeks, probably, the Doctor said, be fore the Mayor will be able to come down town.

Judge Van Brunt handed down a decision yesterday in an action brought by the Mayor against the Twenty third Street Railroad Company for an account-ing. The original grant for the route of the Bleecker Street and Falton Ferry Railroad required the payment by that road of one per cent of its gross receipts to the city treasury. The road was leased for ninety nine years to the Twenty third Street Railroad Company in 1879. The lease contained no provision for the payment of the percentages to the city. These percentages being claime percentages to the city. These percentages being claimed from the Twenty-third Street Raifrond Company, it answered that there were no receipts by the Bleecker Street and Fulion Ferry Company, and therefore there was nothing to pay a percentage on, and that the Bleecker Street Raifrond alone was inside to pay and that the Twenty third Street Raifrond was not. To the collector from the Finance Departmenty-to applied for paymont of the percentages the President of the road, Justifi Sharp, is reported to have said, pointing to a pile of nickles lying on a desk.

These roads are operated together. If you can separate the nickles that are paid for rides on the Riecker street road from those that are paid for rides on the Twenty-third street, road it will be time then to talk about percentages.

Iwenty-third street road it will be time then to talk about percentages. Judge Van Brunt, in his opinion, holds that the obligation to pay license fors was one which followed the road into the hands of whatever corporation it might come, the bands of whatever corporation it might come, explain the road and not of the consisted. The excepts of the road and not of the consisted. The road of the decision is to require the road to account for one per cent, of the gross receipts of the Bleecker street road from 1870 to the present time.

No Quarter for the Bogs. Curcago, Feb. 7.-The village of Niles Centre

every dog in the village was shot. The cause of this commotion was the antics of a mad dog on last Satur-day. A small black dog rushed up the main street of the rillage, foaming at the mouth and snapping at every object he met. It was soon evident that the brute w teen of the dogs were seen, eight or nine bing in one draw, and two of them were captured. One of them was very poor, although be weighed fifty one pounds. The captured dogs resembled welves, with sharp are, long noses, big legs and feet. The party had to foun them the same as deer, and the dogs have regular runs. The crust on the stow made the building had, as the dogs could hear the hundres a long distance. The hundres estimate that there are about 1930 of the dogs rounding about the woods and farms. Another hunding party will soon go out.

Grand Army Men Victimized.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.-The Eric night express train brought to this town one evening last week a man of military bearing and engaging address, who was accompanied by a young lady, the pair registering ompanied by a young lady, the pair registering otel where they took lodgings for the night as "Col. II. M. Henry and wife, St. Louir, Mo." Before resuming their journey westward next morning the military personace hanted up Commondant E. M. Sout of ten. Lyon Port G. A. R., and introduced binnelf as a way veterant in unexpected strains for money to carry himself and while home. He represented himself as an ext commandant of the Grand Army post at Minneapor and the Minneapor of the Army of the Army has a second so favorable by his gentermany appearance and plausible story that he obtained the hom asked for. Mr. Sout is now convinced that the pretended comrade is an impostor and knave, against whose devices way veterains should be warned. It is believed that he is the party who has recently been operating quite extensively larough the central part of the State. At Unadilla, where he obtained considerable sums of contrades of C. C. Stiver Post, he exhibited credentials bearing official signatures and an elaborate seal, purporting to be issued by Jones A. Garrield Fost of Austin. Mass. There is no town of that name in Massachusetts. 'Col. H. M. Henry and wife, St. Louis, Mo." Before re

Duciling in Bend Enruest.

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 7.-Merrick Heppard and Stephen Rucker, two colored men nying at Hoboken, have been strong advocates of duelling. Recently they became entangled in a business matter. Heppard de-cided that the matter should be decided on the field of cided that the matter should be decided on the field of honor. He called to his aid a friend, and a note in the most approved style was ent to flucker, who in turn referred it to his friend. The large, who in turn referred it to his friend. The large transposed of the flucker was a resulting a referred to the forest of the flucker was a resulting at the flucker of the flucker of

Phliadelphia's lasane Sheriff. PRILADELPAIA, Feb. 7,-The special commit-

tee of the State Senate, appointed to inquire into the mental capacity of Sherid W. Elemai Rowan for the the party half an infinite personal acquaintance with the Sheriff, he recognized no one, and langued and char-ted incoherently while the saminter and there were present. The committee took the bestiment of the phy-sicians and officials of the institution on calcebras to the schema and officials of the institution of calcebras to the effect (fat the Sheriff was not be at mortal condition to transmit either public or private bestimes and thus, though it was penaltic that which is teached in the initial to able to attend to the beginness of the effect in the pro-presented that and would to the case.

Loss of Life at a Fire.

Months: Peb. 7.- Fire this morning at 4 o'clock destroyed the while of days home of M. T. Sprague & Co. 14 North Water street. Take \$25 ort.

SPRINGPLEAD. Hi., Feb. 7.-In view of the fact

that Russia, Austria, and Germany have placed embargoes on the exportation of horses, and that France may goes on the experience in forces, and that frame may at any moment jets smolar action, greatly to the injury of lithous dealers in Perchand burses tony Oxforby has appointed to Thompson of Waytes the secretary of the American Percheron Horse Prechers Association, as Special Commissioner to the French Government, Mr. Thompson will in case an embarge is declared by Gen. Boulanger, especiator is essure an exemption of draft horses for breening purposes.

A VICTORY FOR THE ARCADE ROAD.

Property Owners Do Not Own Broadway Underground, and have Made Out No Case. When John Jacob Astor and other owners of property on Broadway and Madison avenue brought an injunction suit to prevent the New York Areade Railway Company from building its underground road. They alleged that the company, by the limitations of the general railroad act, but ceased to exist; that the special acts relied on were too late to revive it, and that the act of 1886 conferring certain

Snow, the petitioner, was tried and found guilty of polygamy upon three indictments, which were all alike, except that they covered powers on the road was unconstitutional. The company demurred to this complaint that it made out no sufficient cause of action. different periods of time. The Court sentenced him to a fine of \$300 and six months' imprisonment upon each indictment, the several terms of imprisonment to follow one another. The Judge Van Brunt yesterday sustained the demurrer The special acts and the general rail-

road net, he says, cannot stand together, and

road not, he says, cannot stand together, and the special acts must prevail.

The general saltends act is an ext of precision—there is no dealer about when it acts. Its limitations begin to ran on a day early determined, viz. the fitting of the articles of association. In the act of 1974 legal delay stopping the work are to be deducted. Who was to determine when a legal delay stopped the execution of the work; Can the possible that the Legislature intended that men should risk their money in an enterprise when it was impossible for them to determine wheher or not the corporation had or not ceased to live! It seems to the execution of the work arising from the opposition of properly holders, and as a result the stoppage of the work by legal proceedings inche the provision which they did, intending to take the charter of this companyout of the provisions of the general railroad act.

Concerning the constitutional objection the Concerning the constitutional objection the

Much has been said on the part of the plaintiffs about the injury arising to vanits under sidewalks and under the street. I ful to find any authority under which occupants of any part of the public streets, whether above or below the surface, can acquire any vested rights therein. The Lagislaure can sive none, neither can the manicipality. The fee of the streets is in the municipality. The fee of the streets is in the municipality in treet, nevertheless, that the same be kept open for or as part of a public street, avenue, square, or place forever. This is the contract made by the state with the parties assessed for benefits, and no part thereof can be devoted to any private use. The demurrer must be sustained with costs.

-An Oregon huntress, Mrs. Lillie Prok of Olalla, has killed seven bears this winter. -A diamond weighing a carat and a half was recently found in a gravel mine in California. -Daniel Danner of Mattison, Mich., lost a

pet squirrel over two years ago. The other day it re

-Fifteen cows huddled in a Northern Pa-

turned and resumed its old relations.

cific cut to keep from freezing to death, and a freight train came through and killed all of them. -In a large cake of ice recently cut in the Illinois River near Ottawa the dead body of a man was found imbedded. It was Joseph Johnson of Peru. -A yearling calf harnessed to a good-sized

hand sled, and trained so that it will obey every com-mand of its driver, is one of the attractions at Sloux -An English agricultural paper tells of a duck whose egg-laying record is as follows: In 1878 she hald 211: in 1879, 143; 1880, 145; in 1884, 155; in 1882, 84; in 1883, 30; total, 700.

-A citizen of North Strahave, Pa., has an

excellent set of teeth, all double, with which he can

easily, it is said, crack a walnut, bite a two penny nail in Boston. A certain pretty girl who is said to have "a charming mouth for whistling" is making rather a good little income, whistling for private darties.

-The London Truth says that the Queen intends to visit. Aix les Bains in the spring, and that she also wants to buy some of the diamonds of the crown of France, which are soon to be auctioned off.

—Capt. William Gardner of Toledo, who died last week in London, was the inventor of the Gardner gun, adopted by the English Government after

the United States had refused to consider it. -A report comes from a Southern town that a colored clergyman of the place recently prayed that the indelicate might be made delicate, the intemthat the indelicate might be made delicate, the

-Mr. Kinch Kitchen has attained an en viable notoriety among his neighbors near Talapoos secause afteen years ago he swore off from getting made and has kept his resolution from that day till this -In the County Clerk's office in Salem, Cal., is the following certificate: "February 12 1871 this is to surffy that I Mary English is willen for Nancy English to git marid I being hir Mother. Mary English."

-The good work of tree planting goes on the present year will probably see 100,000 trees planted a that county.

—When the Salvation Army in East Portland halted in front of a saloon the other day and began singing lines, the words of which were, "It is water we

we want, not beer," the saloon keeper, a genial and obliging person, turned the hose on them -A, young man of Yreka was riding the other day with the reins tied to his wrist and playing a harmonica, when the horse got frightened at the noise and commenced bucking. He threw the rider, who, un-

able to unfasten the reins, was dragged to death Water pipes exposed to freezing weather. ays Prof. Ordway, should be covered with cotton bat ing glazed, to a thickness of from one to three inches, according to exposure; it can be held to the pipe by eing wound loosely with twine, but should not be wound

Recently at Bethany, Conn., George

Louisbury, aged 74, and his wife, aged 37, died on the same day and almost at the same instant. They were both taken ill just a week before their death. Mr. Louisbury died of a paralytic stroke and his wife of typhoid eneumonia. -James M. Tengarden of Kansas City is 80 years old. He was married in Knox county, Ohlo, in 1838, and on his golden wedding day he brought suit for a divorce, which has been granted. His wife is 75, and had deserted him. When the divorce was granted the

old man bowed his head to his hands and went. -A novel advertising scheme was recently atroduced by a merchant in Carthage III. A series of scheme, it is said, worked to perfection, for everybody cemed curious enough to follow the tracks to their

-One of a going of ice cutters near Mount Carmel, III., cut out a block of ice on three sides and then laid a saw on it, remarking: "Some fool will go to pick up that saw and in he'll go." He proved to be a ophet, for forgetting his trick a few mo elf stepped on the ice cake and went down in seven -A Jacksonville, Fla., newspaper has this

idvertisement: "Being warned of approaching death by my physicians I will sell my new \$450 piano for \$165. will also sacrifice my organs and sewing machines, or rent them. Also American Encyclopedia, People's En-cyclopedia, Gen. Grant's Memoirs, and other books. . P., Hotel news office." -There is a genuine case of pearls before

swine at Merced, Cal. At that point the San Joaquia liver is very too, and in many places the river bed and the bestom of the large sloughs are covered with fresh water musels. Pearls of fair color are sometimes found. in these bivalves. At present droves of hogs are eating the mussels, pearls and all. The pork of the pearl-fed -The respite given to Harding, a Beaverhead Montana, musderer, postpones a test of a new hancing machine which the Sheriff wanted to try very much. Instead of a scaffold with a drop, by which the

victim is launched into eternity with a broken neck, this new machine is a long beam resting on a fulcrum or pivot. A short rope around the convict's neck is fastened to one end of the beam. At the proper signal a weight is dropped upon the opposite end of the beam, and the vis-tim's neck breaks before his feet leave the ground. -A Boston newspaper says that the late Mr. Marsh, the well-known inerchant, once went into a photographer's to have his picture taken. "I don't

want to be posed," he said: "I'll take a newspaper, and you can take me just as I look at home when I'm read-ing, without any fuss or affectation." The plan was car-ried out, and when the proof was submitted to him he was amazed and borribed to find that the most promi next thing about the photograph was a huge advertise ment for Jordan & Marsh, which covered half the out-side of the newspaper he was reading. - In the month of March Sophus Troppholt

despatched some thousand circulars to all parts of Norway, containing different queries regarding the aurora. In the course of six months he had received answers to these queries from 144 persons stating whether they or their acquaintances had ever heard any sound accom-panying the phenomenon, of these not less than ninety-two, or 61 per cent, believe in the existence of the narrora sound, and lifty three persons, or 36 per cent, state that they have heard it themselves, while the re-maining tumber cite testimonials from other people. Only twenty one, or 15 per cent, declare that they have never heard the sound and know nothing about it. The total of affirmatives as against the negatives is more than four to one. The sound is variously described in these answers as sizzing, rustling, croaking, whitzing, crack-ing hissing whispering rushing, buzzing, ripping, roaring, treezy, family, clashing, &c.